

JUST RECEIVED!

NEW

SUMMER HALF-HOSE.

COTTAM & Co.

5, Prader's Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

"ODOL"
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE,
70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

NEW SERIES No. 383

日三月廿二號光

ESTABLISHED 1881.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1896.

五時半

號三月七英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS \$300,000
RESERVE FUND \$125,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" " " " 6 " " 3 " " 2 " "
" " " " 3 " " 2 " "
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [53]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. McCONACHEE, Esq., Chairman.
ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, J. J. Kramer, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
M. D. Eckiel, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq. N. A. Siebe, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. Wade GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1896. [51]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposit is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [52]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stoltzfus, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 3 per cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1895. [53]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,125,000
PAID-UP \$685,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 12 Months 4 per cent.
" " " " 6 " " 3 " "
" " " " 3 " " 2 " "
J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1895. [54]

TO LET.

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
OFFICES in ICE HOUSE STREET,
No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD—Comprising
6 ROOMS and Servants Quarters.
Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [55]

Intimations.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

FRESH DAIRY BUTTER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The product of the PRINCE OF WALES DAIRY COMPANY, Bombay, India. This BUTTER
is guaranteed PURE and of THE FINEST QUALITY.

In 1lb, 2lb and 4lb. TIN.

RETAIL PRICE, \$1.20, 60c, and 30c.

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY,
CENTRAL MARKET.

J. TATAM,
PROPRIETOR. [56]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1895.

THE PHARMACY.

TANSAN,

TANSAN.

This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 8 per cent. more IRON CARBONATE
than any Water from similar Spas.

Safe Agents for Hongkong and South of China.

FLETCHER & CO.

LAWRENCE & CO.

169, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1895.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1895.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION
COMPETITION.

THE SHORT RANGE CUP AND SPOONS
will be COMPETED FOR TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 4th instant, over the 200
and 300 yards distances; under usual conditions.
Firing to commence at 2.45 P.M.

F. SMYTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1039]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain J. G. Oliffent, will be despatched for the
above Ports on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at
3 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1033]

"GIBB" LINE OF CHINA AND
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at FOOCHOW,
(Taking through CARS to ADELAIDE, NEW
ZEALAND, TASMANIA, ETC.)

THE Steamship

"SIKH,"

Captain J. Rowley, will be despatched as above
on or about the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1038]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO.'S WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear compari-
son with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEETINGS and
other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [1427]

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

W I N E S
AND
S P I R I T S.

ALL these are selected by our London House,
bought direct at first hand, imported in wood
and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all inter-
mediate profits, and enabling us to supply the
best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS,
with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month
before use. When required for drinking at
once should be ordered to be decanted at
the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are
true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest
priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine
product of the juice of the grape and are not
artificially made from raisins and currents
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be
pure Cognac, the difference in price being
merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent
quality and of greater age than most brands
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY
marked "E" is universally popular, and is
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs
to be superior to any other brand in the
Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS
to be genuine when bought direct from us in
the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1895.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1895.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

LONDON, July 1st.

It is announced that Li Hung-chang on his
arrival in England will visit Lord Salisbury at
Hatfield; that he will inspect Armstrong's
works at Newcastle-on-Tyne; and that he will
be present at Portsmouth, where one hundred
and seven warships will be assembled after the
manoeuvres.

THIRD READING OF THE LAND RATING BILL.

The House of Commons has read the Land
Rating Bill a third time.

ITALY.

The Italian Chamber has passed a vote of
confidence in the Rudini Cabinet, and has
decided that it is necessary to retain Kassis as a
safe-guard of Italy's right-hand interest in Egyptian
Affairs.

CRICKET.

The Australian XI won the match against the
Yorkshire County XI, having 140 runs to the
good when the last wicket fell.

(From Japanese Papers.)

EARTHQUAKES.

SENDAI, June 16th.

Thirty-two earthquake shocks were felt here last
night. There were followed by a tidal wave
that did great damage at Shirokane, Minato,
Sanhama and Aomori.

AKITA, June 16th.

Several earthquake shocks were felt here last
night, and several this morning.

SAKATA, June 16th.

Upwards of a dozen vibrations of the earth
were felt here to-day.

THE PREMIER IN FORMOSA.

Marquis Ito, the Premier, and Count Saigo,
Chief of the Navy Department, reached Taipai-
fu on the 12th. Their inspection of the Govern-
ment offices commenced on the 15th instant.
They will visit Shihchuan and Telcham at an
early date and then proceed to Takao and
Anping.

HONOURS FOR MR. HARA.

TOKIO, June 16th.

It is reported that Imperial sanction has been
given to the conferment of the 3rd Order of
Merit and the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun
upon Mr. Hara, the new Minister to Seoul.

PLAGUE AT ANPING.

TOKIO, June 16th.

Four cases of the black plague occurred at
Anping on the 10th and 11th inst.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

TOKIO, June 16th.

It is learned from a trustworthy source that
the principal points of the demand preferred by
Mr. Komars on the 1st inst., against the Korean
Government for redress or compensation for the
murder of Japanese subjects in Korea, were as
follows:

1.—That £45,000 be paid by the Korean
Government for 43 Japanese murdered and
injured.

2.—That the officials of the localities where
murders were perpetrated be dismissed and
properly punished.

3.—That a Royal Decree be issued throughout
the Kingdom warning the people not to
threaten or to injure Japanese subjects in future.

PUNJAMS.

The Secretary of the Punjams Mining Company,
Limited, informs us that he has received a
telegram from the Co.'s Manager at the mine
which reads as follows:

"The Mill ran 25 days in June crushing 10,000
tons of quartz yielding 515 ounces of melted
gold. Fifty tons of concentrates were calcined,
yielding 85 ounces of gold."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ONE CASE OF PLAGUE TO-DAY.

H.M.S. *Daphne* is at Chemulpo.

TUESDAY next, the 7th July, has been fixed by
His Excellency the Governor for the execution of
the Wuchau murderer.

The consideration of regulations for the enforce-
ment in Japan of the Tobacco Monopoly Law
has been completed. Warehouses for storing
tobacco are to be erected in eighteen localities
during the current year. One or more purchase
offices will be established in each prefecture of
the Japanese Empire.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN EDYE was thrown out of his
rickshaw on Queen's Road Central on Wednesday,
through coming into collision with a public
rickshaw. The driver of the public rickshaw
was run in for causing the accident, but to-day
Captain Hastings, on the evidence of two
foreigners, that Captain Edye's coolie was solely
to blame, discharged him.

FOUR sailors belonging to the German mail
steamer *PREUSSIN* were this morning charged at
the Magistrate by trespassing within the
workshops of the Hongkong fort. The men, who
spoke no English, said they were sailors for
a ship and did not know they were doing
wrong. As the military evidence made this story
probable, the men were fined only \$25 each,
with one month's option.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court this morning,
before Comds. R. Murray, R.M., M. W. Weinberg, watchman,
(Harbour Master), M. W. Weinberg, watchman,
was charged by Captain J. H. Rinder, com-
mander of the steamer *Belle*, with disobedience
on the instant. A plea of ignorance of the
alleged offence—or, as the Chinese would put it,
"no save"—was of no avail, so poor old
Weinberg is "in the Asylum now."

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW—4th July.
4.00 p.m.—Cymkana meeting at the Race-
course.

SUNDAY—5th July.

Daylight—Leaves for San Francisco, via
usual ports of call.

THE *Japan Mail* reports that an attempt was
made a few days ago to force open the big
Chubb's safe of Messrs W. M. Strachan & Co.,
No. 72 the Settlement, Yokohama, but without
success. The burglar, evidently an amateur at
the business, managed to break the rod to which
the outside handle was attached, thus wedging
the two locks, and had to be brought from the
Engines and Iron Works Co. before the safe could
be opened the next morning. The thief would
not have secured any lock had he succeeded in
accomplishing his object, as the safe contained
nothing but office books.

HER Majesty's cruiser *Grafton*, with Rear
Admiral Osley on board, left England on the
12th June bound for the Far East.

It is reported that Count Matsu will receive a
pension from the Japanese Government of about
£1,400 per annum, in accordance with the
provisions of the Official Pension Law.

THE naval pension of £65 a year for com-
manders, rendered vacant by the death of Capt.
G. M. Balfour, has been awarded to Capt. R.
B. Cay. A similar pension of £50 a year for
lieutenants, rendered vacant by the death of
Comd. D. E. K. Grant, has been awarded to
Comdr. F. G. Dundas.

THE following appears in the *North Borneo
Herald* of the 16th ultimo as an advertise-
ment:

FREE GRANTS OF LAND to young men with
a capital of £2,000 and upwards.—The British
North Borneo Company is prepared to issue a
limited number of free grants of 50 acres each,
for the cultivation of coffee, tea, cinchona,
etc., in their territory. Climate healthy. Land
available up to an altitude of 10,000 feet. Pros-
pects of Liberian coffee estates now under
cultivation most encouraging. For the particulars
apply to the Company at No. 19, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., or to the Land
Office, Sandakan.

SOME remarkable cycling times have just been
accomplished in America. J. S. Johnson first
beat his own world's record for one mile, with a
flying start, by riding the distance in 1 min. 44
sec., which is 2 sec. faster than he
accomplished it last season. Then E. C. Bald,
one of the class B riders, made a world's
competition record for one mile of 1 min. 44
sec., which is 2 sec. faster than Johnson. W. W. Hamilton also made a world's record for an unpaced mile by doing
1 min. 44 sec. This record is much coveted
in America, and Hamilton has held it previously,
having done 1 min. 44 sec. His intermediate times in his latest record read:—One lap (one-third
mile), 39 sec.; half-mile, 58 sec.; two-thirds
mile, 1 min. 15 sec., his last lap occupying 45
sec., a total of 1 min. 44 sec. Two watchers
agreed on this time, a third official watch registering 2 mins. dead. Otto Zeigler rode two miles from a standing
start, in 3 mins. 51 sec., which is 1 sec. faster
than J. W. Stocks accomplished in the first two
miles of his Simpson chain record ride at
Cardiff. As a fitting finale, Gardner, another
class B rider, beat the American record for five
miles by clocking 9 min. 58 sec. The world's record
belongs to C. F. Barker, of Putney, and stands at 9 mins. 49 sec., made at Bordeaux in May
last. The British record is 9 min. 51 sec., to
the credit of J. W. Stocks in the ride referred to
above. The times mentioned were done on the
Fountain Ferry track, Louisville, U.S.A.

IT is reported in the *British North Borneo
Gazette* that Dr. N. B. Denys, Protector of
Chinese, has been appointed Acting Editor of
the *North Borneo Herald*; appointment to date
from 1st June, 1895. This is good news,
for although there has been a good deal of
improvement in the *Herald* during the past six
months, yet there is room for a good deal more
editorial and public opinion. With Dr. Denys
at the helm—provided the Borneo press censor
gives him a fairly free hand—there is some hope
of the *Herald* becoming a news-paper that will
give some attention to the rights of the American
colonies in the Chartered Company's domains
as well as to the best and truest interests of
the Government. For years past everything
appearing in the *Herald* has been too strictly
edited down—presumably by some one behind
the scenes—but to favour with the general public
could it be regarded as the exponent of public
opinion in the territory, consequently
it has not, it is fair to assume, done as much for
the benefit of our struggling neighbour as a more
impartial organ would doubtless have accom-
plished long ago. A free press is a positive
boon in every community. If only on account
of the opportunity it affords us of seeing our-
selves as others see us.

AN occasional correspondent writes from Canton
under date of 1st July as follows:—Mad dog!
Mad dog! was the hue and cry that yesterday
filled the ears of frantic refugees, anxious
parents, and hysterical matrons. There was a
tremendous rush of coolies, policemen, hotel
proprietors, chair-bearers, and Custom House
tidewaiters, and no wonder, for a real live biting
foaming mad dog was actually tearing about our
very own island seeking whom he could devour.
He bit half-a-dozen Chinkies and then made for
the public gardens. As he entered at one side
about a dozen coolies bolted out at the other side,
chasing their young charges before them and
threatening death and destruction to the savage
quadraped with their gaunt umbrella-shafts and
their varicoloured parasols. Then they rushed
madly along to their houses, and once safely
inside barred the doors and closed the windows
and so fairly smothered the inmates. All males,
as well as females, kept indoors until they knew
all was clear—that the mad dog had been
shot as dead as a door-nail by one of the greatest
marksmen that it has ever been my good fortune
to set my sky-blue eyes on. He is a marvel of
quick-sight, ferocity, and valour. If he hadn't
dared to open one of his windows and "pot" the
dawg, why it is quite on the cards that—well,
there's no knowing what might have happened.
I, amongst others, might now be making for the
Pastore Institute in Saigon instead of coolly
scribbling these lines to you

upon our return I expect to receive more. Among other things Li Hung-chang has spoken to me about is the introduction of the American railway system to China. This is one of his pet schemes. My present mission is not connected with this, beyond the fact that on our return journey we expect to inspect the system thoroughly. He is very anxious to encourage American capitalists to invest in and run railroads over there. At present there are only about eighty miles of railroad in the entire country, although it is now proposed to construct a road from Shanghai to Canton, a distance of twelve miles, with local capital. The report that concessions had been granted for a road from Peking to Hankow is absolutely without foundation, and I know that the permit which was granted to Mr. R. Jeffreys was subsequently quashed. Neither is there any truth in the rumoured concession to French and German capitalists.

"And, by the way, speaking of foreigners in China, I want to congratulate you upon having the finest Consul in China. Although an Englishman myself, I must say that Mr. Jernigan more nearly approaches my ideal of what a Consul should be than any other representative of a foreign country over there. So far as his own Consuls are concerned, an Englishman has no chance at all over there, for neither they nor the Ministers will turn a hair to help him."

"But I was speaking of Li Hung-chang and the reforms he proposed to introduce upon his return to China. Among other things he intends to build up both the army and navy of China, and, furthermore, he proposes to reform the country politically. At present the various provinces in the interior are controlled by Vice-roys, who run things very much as they please, being too far away from the seat of Government to be kept in check. But Li Hung-chang intends to change all this and make these provincial Governors directly tributary to a Viceroy, thus bringing the people more closely together.

"At present he is accompanied by his son and Lord Li, his adopted son. His staff consists of at least sixty secretaries and attendants, including his pallbearers, for the repart that he carries in his coffin with him is perfectly correct. It is a beautiful gold-lacquered casket and cost \$7,000.

"Personally, Li Hung-chang is a giant, mentally and physically. Although 73 years of age, he is full of fire and life, and walks as erect as a young athlete. He lives a most regular life. Every morning he is up at 6 o'clock and breakfasts at 8. For four hours he works steadily, and after a light luncheon sleeps for a couple of hours. From 3 to 6 o'clock he is again at work, and after dinner he labours until 9 o'clock, when he allows himself an hour's recreation before retiring.

"He has lost none of his power since the late war, but, on the contrary, has gained a great deal of influence, in my opinion.

"While unable to speak English, he is always accompanied by trusted interpreters, and never has any difficulty in that respect.

"But he will in all probability be here with me in August next, and then you can see for yourself what a grand old man he is."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Lordship Dr. J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., Chief Justice.)

July 2nd.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1877 AND 1886 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED AND REDUCED.

The Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Limited and Reduced, petitioned for confirmation of a resolution passed by the shareholders reducing the capital of the Company from \$10,000,000, to \$6,500,000.

Hon. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the Company.

Hon. H. E. Pollock said the petition was presented to the Court on the 25th April and he applied for it to be granted and that the form of minute proposed to be registered was approved by the Court, and for directions under Rule 91 of Ordinance 30 of 1886. The application was made under Section 11 of Ordinance 1 of 1887, which was as follows:—"A Company which has passed a special resolution for reducing its capital may apply to the Court by petition for an order confirming the reduction, and on the hearing of the petition the Court, if satisfied that with respect to every creditor of the Company who, under the provisions of this Ordinance, is entitled to object to the reduction, either his consent to the reduction has been received as hereinbefore provided, or may make an order confirming the reduction on such terms and subject to such conditions as it sees fit." The petition in the case was dated in Japan, 16th March, 1896, and signed by Mr. Lowder and Mr. Johnson, two of the directors of the Company. The petition set forth that the Company was incorporated in 1888 and the head offices were at No. Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. The capital of the Company was \$10,000,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$10 each. This year certain resolutions were passed and confirmed empowering the reduction of the capital of the Company from \$10,000,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$10 each, such reduction to be effected by returning to the holders of 1,000 fully paid-up shares the sum of \$50 per share and by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from \$100 to \$50 each. Counsel then put in affidavits showing that the Company had no debts, with the exception of employees' current wages, and there was sufficient money in the bank to cover these liabilities. Under these circumstances he asked the Court to order the words "and reduced" to be discontinued at once.

His Lordship—I make an order confirming the reduction of the capital as settled by the special resolution passed at the extraordinary meetings and I approve the minute which has been handed to me, and I direct that the Company be at liberty to discontinue the use of the words "and reduced" from the date of this order. I further direct that notice of the registration of the order and the minute be published once in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*, once in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and once in the *Japan Gazette*.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

July 3rd.

THE PERJURY CASE.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said:—In this case the defendants were charged with perjury in an information containing two counts. The first count had reference to the first defendant alone. By this count it was charged that at the Supreme Court in Summary Jurisdiction, on the 27th May, 1896, before T. Scoborne Smith, Esquire, Acting Justice of the Peace, a suit by which Wong King-tong, as plaintiff, sought to recover from Wong Chi-tong, and Wong Wei-see as defendants, the sum of \$10,441, came on for hearing. It was a material question whether two agreements, each of them dated the 10th September, 1895, were chopped by Wong Chi-tong, and the Wong King-tong, having been directed to due form of law to appear the trial, did knowingly, wilfully, falsely,

corruptly, and maliciously declare, amongst other things, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"Wong Chi-tong then chopp'd the agreement, and that then Wong Chi-tong went away," and "that then I (that is, Wong King-tong) paid the money to Wong Wa-po," whereas Wong King-tong had not chop'd any agreement and was not in fact present at any interview between Wong King-tong and Wong Wa-po on the 10th September, 1895; whereby Wong King-tong has incurred the punishment of persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury at Victoria in this colony on the 27th May, 1896. The second count had reference to the second defendant alone. It was in form and substance, *mutatis mutandis*, identical with the second count, except that the evidence stated to have been given by the second defendant with respect to the chopping of the agreement by Wong Chi-tong was somewhat more detailed. To this information the defendants or their arrangement severally pleaded "not guilty." The trial took place in this Court, with a common jury, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of August, 1896. I directed the jury that each of the defendants was standing his trial separately on the count which had reference to him individually, and that it was therefore competent to them, if they saw fit, to find a verdict against one of the defendants, and to acquit the other. At the same time I told the jury that, inasmuch as the evidence alleged to have been given by the defendants respectively had relation to one and the same matter and was of the same purport and effect, it was difficult to see how that evidence could be held to be false in one case and not false in the other. In the result the jury, by a unanimous verdict, found both the defendants guilty. Mr. Robinson, counsel for the defendants on the trial, thereupon moved in arrest of judgment on the following grounds:—first, that the information was bad, since two persons cannot be jointly indicted for perjury; secondly, that the information was bad, not notwithstanding that the Court before which the alleged false declaration was made was of competent jurisdiction, and thirdly, that the evidence alleged to have been given by the defendants severally should have been set out in the information in the very words used by them, and not in the mere substance and effect. To take the first ground of objection, I proceed to consider whether it would avail in the English law of criminal procedure, and, if it would there avail, whether the law of the colony differs from the English law in that respect. In Archbold's *Criminal Proceedings and Evidence*, 21st edition, p. 327, it is said—"Two or more cannot be jointly indicted for perjury." The authority given for the proposition is the case of *R. v. Phillips*, a Q. B., 92. In a Russell on *Crimes and Punishments*, 6th edition, p. 321, it is said:—"It has been held on motion in arrest of judgment that several persons cannot be joined in one indictment for perjury, the crime being in its nature several." And the same case, *R. v. Phillips*, *sibi supra*, is cited. In that case, it appears that six persons were indicted on one indictment for perjury, and four of them pleading they were convicted. It was then moved, in arrest of judgment, that crimes (especially perjury) were in their nature several, and that two cannot be indicted together." In giving judgment on the motion the Court of King's Bench said:—"There may be great inconveniences if this is allowed; one may be desirous to have *cortid*, and the other not; the jury on the trial of all may apply evidence to all that is but evidence against one." The judgment was arrested. I do not find any decision impeaching the authority in this case, and, as I have already shown, it is cited as authority in the received text books. There appears, however, to be no doubt that the joining of two or more defendants in an indictment for perjury is under the English law a misnomer, which may be made the subject of a demurrer, motion in arrest of judgment, or writ of error, or the Court will in general quash the indictment (Archbold, 77). Nor does it seem to make any difference on this point whether the defendants are charged together in an indictment containing two or more counts. This, then, being the state of the English law on the subject, let us inquire whether a different rule of practice prevails in this Court. Mr. Francis, who conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, on the argument of the motion, that the practice of the Court had been to allow a joinder of counts in cases of this kind. I have caused the records of the Court to be searched as far back as the year 1869, and it appears that during that period there had been only two cases in which two or more persons have been charged in two or more counts and subject to such conditions as those contained in the information. The later case is *R. v. Lubbi Bur and Fattah Deen, June Sessions, 1888*. In that case the defendants were charged with perjury in an information containing two counts, one count having reference to each of them—Is the fact the circumstances were the same as in the present case. Mr. Francis appeared for both defendants, and according to the Acting Chief Justice's notes objected to the defendants being tried together. The Acting Attorney-General assented to their being tried separately. They were accordingly tried, and a verdict of "not guilty" having been returned as regards Wong Hung-yau, *nolle prosequi* was entered on the second count relating to Ng San-fat. These cases do not, in my opinion, support the position that, on a question of this kind, the practice of this Court is different from the practice of the English Courts. It remains to consider whether, independent of any course of practice, there is any local enactment making valid a joinder of defendants in one information on a charge of perjury. I am unable to discover any such enactment. At one time I was inclined to think that such power was conferred by section 7 of the Criminal Law Procedure Ordinance, 1865, but on consideration I am not able to regard it as sufficiently clear and precise in its terms to be impliedly abrogated a common law rule or practice such as that under consideration.

Mr. Francis:—Your Lordship does not appear to notice the case in Archbold to which I called your attention at the trial, and which seems to me to explain the case of the King against Phillips. That is the case of *R. v. Pilman*. Mr. Francis then read portions of the judgment in the case quoted and asked to be allowed to be heard in argument on the point, which he said had been sprung upon him. His Lordship did not think he could allow the re-opening of the argument unless the case would materially affect his opinion. He then, after examining the case quoted, stated that he had studied the case in chambers, and thought it did not apply in the present instance. He could not allow further argument.

His Lordship (concluding his judgment) said:—The conclusion at which I arrive is that the first ground of objection to the information must be decided in accordance with the principles on which it would be decided in England, and that it must therefore prevail. Under these circumstances it is unnecessary to consider the remaining grounds of objection. The judgment of the Court according to the motion is, that judgment went on the conviction, and conviction is stayed and the defendants be discharged.

Mr. Francis:—I ask that the defendants may be detained 24 hours for a full habeas.

His Lordship:—I cannot do that. The prosecution must decide whether to go on with the case or not.

Mr. Francis:—I now apply formally for a bench warrant. There will be another indictment drawn up.

His Lordship:—That is a matter for the prosecution.

Mr. Francis:—I am speaking for the prosecution, that we will take further proceedings, and ask for a bench warrant. If a *nolle prosequi* had been entered and the prisoners were being discharged by proclamation, any one who had a further charge, against them would be called upon to make it. The proceeding in the Police Court still good.

His Lordship:—I cannot make any such order. Let the prisoners be discharged.

The Court was then closed by proclamation:

THE THIRD GYMKHANA.

The following is the programme for to-morrow's Gymkhana, which commences at a quarter to five:

HALF MILE HANDICAP; first prize presented, with \$10 added; and \$20 entrance \$1, but left to after 2 p.m. 30th June, \$3 extra.

Mr. John Peel's The Laird, 1st 21b

Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman's Morrison, 1st 21b

Mr. Hart Buck's Volgograd, 1st 21b

Capt. Burney's Baccarat, 9th 21b

HANDICAP FOR ALL BOA-FIDE POLO POINTS; from the 1st mile Post in; 1st prize presented, with \$20; and, \$10; entrance conditions as in No. 1.

Capt. Burney's Thistle, 1st 21b

Capt. Loveband's Arcturus, 1st 21b

Sgt.-Capt. Edye's Planet, 1st 21b

Mr. Bodin's Gibraltar, 1st 21b

Mr. Lewis's Blue Green, 1st 21b

A STERLINGCHASE; the Course to be selected by the Committee; first prize \$10; and \$2; at least 5 starters or no race; entrance conditions as in No. 1.

Mr. Holland's Vapour, 1st 21b

Mr. Hart Buck's Volgograd, 1st 21b

Mr. Stern's Brava, 1st 21b

LADIES' NOMINATION; the Nominees to hit a polo ball round two posts and in through the goal posts, 1st and 2nd prizes, entrance \$2.

Nom. by.

Mr. Lewis.....Mrs. Hawkin.

Mr. Whitehead.....

Mr. Grayson.....Mrs. Eccles.

Mr. Gresson.....Miss May MacEwen.

Sgt.-Capt. Edye.....Mrs. Edye.

Mr. Wollond.....Miss Irene Johnston.

Mr. Bodin.....

A FREE HANDICAP FOR ALL CHINA POINTS; distance 6 furlongs; competitors accompanied by a fee of \$3 to be sent to the Hon. Sec. at Club by 2 p.m. Saturday, 27th June; 1st prize, \$60; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$10.

Mr. John Peel's The Laird, 1st 21b

Mr. Master's Red Flab, 1st 21b

Mr. Hart Buck's Volgograd, 1st 21b

Mr. Gresson's Vagabond, 1st 21b

Mr. Nureni's Armistice

Mr. Holland's Vapour, 1st 21b

Captain Loveband Arcturus, 1st 21b

Captain Burney's Baccarat, 1st 21b

Mr. George's Howlet, 1st 21b

Mr. Whitehead's Vapour, 1st 21b

Mr. Whitehead's Kingfisher, 1st 21b

Mr. Macneury's Presto, 1st 21b

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

From the *Kobe Chronicle* we take the following summary of the foreign trade returning of Japan for May, 1896:—

VALUE OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO JAPAN.

EXPORTS.

Home Products. Foreign Products. Total.

Yen. Yen. Yen.

Dutiable goods...5,382,181 3552,181 9,382,181

Duty free...5,137,247 82,608 5,219,855

Ships' use....368,719 — 368,719

Total....9,288,147 82,608 9,370,757

IMPORTS.

Foreign Products. Japanese Products. Total.

Yen. Yen. Yen.

Dutiable goods...9,360,417 9,260,417 9,360,417

Duty free...5,159,316 12,652 5,171,969

Total....14,419,733 12,652 14,434,386

Excess of Imports over Exports of gold and silver bullion and coin.....145,275

IMPORTS.

Value of Commodities Exported From AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PORT.

Exports. Imports.

Yokohama5,017,384 5,483,172

Kobe1,80,384 7,004,219

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT,

THE Steamship

"MEMNON,"

Captain B. Branch, will be despatched on

TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1075]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND

LONDON.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"

Captain Sincock, will be despatched for the

above Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at

Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1083]

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOR SHANGHAI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"LENOX,"

Captain Williamson, will be despatched as above

on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1090]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched as above on

or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1896. [1098]

"MILBURN" LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"HANKOW,"

Captain Orr, will be despatched for the above

Port on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at Noon,

instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1099]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"MASCOTTE,"

Captain Rose, will be despatched for the above

Port on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRADLEY & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1100]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGA-

TION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON,

VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF

CALL.

(Taking transhipment Cargos for GLASGOW,

LIVERPOOL, CONTINENTAL PORTS,

RIVER PLATE, &c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING,"

H. Allen, Captain, will be despatched, as

above on or about the 10th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1896. [1101]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ACHILLES,"

Captain Harvey, will be despatched as above

on MONDAY, the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1896. [1101]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGA-

TION COMPANY'S PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.

(Subject to Alteration.)

Altmore | Wednesday.... | 13th July.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED

STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ALTMORE"

Will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, B.C.

and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE, and

YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th

JULY.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States,

Cables should be QUADRUPLED, and one

Copy, must be sent forward by the Steamer to

the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1043]

JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE OF

STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY

OF NETHERLANDS, INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE,

AMON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,

JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Federation | To JAVA.... | 1st July.

S.S. Cassius..... | To JAVA.... | 1st August.

S.S. Germany..... | To JAPAN.... | 1st July.

S.S. Federation..... | To JAPAN.... | 1st August.

General Agents for CHINA & JAPAN,

LAUTSI, WEIGERTHE & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1043]

Intimations.

KOPS ALE STILL RUNNING.

14 Gold Medals Awarded in 1894 & 1895.



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BRIGHT! PURE!! SPARKLING!!! Brewed and Bittered with Hops only.

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(SEE TESTIMONIALS.)

MORE EFFICIENT NON-CONDUCTOR.

AND

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DRY COMPOSITION IN 1 CWT. BAGS, F.O.B.

IN TIERCES READY FOR USE.

ONE TON COVERS 200 SQ. FEET.

"X.G."—ASBESTOS COMPOSITION DRY IN CWT. BAGS.

For further Particulars, Prices, or Estimates, apply to

C. HOLDSWORTH,

EASTERN MICA WORKS,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1896. [1096]

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LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PERFUMERY PUT UP IN THE LIGHTEST

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2. CONNAVEY (DYLE), Belgium

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4. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE), France

5. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE), France

6. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE), France

7. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE), France

8. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE), France

9. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE), France

10. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE), France

11. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE), France

12. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE), France

13. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE), France

14. VILLEFRANCHE (DYLE